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INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1278500

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : C. Shiva Ganesh Reddy

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

"English"

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Bhai Jogo Singh Bhag Public School, Karol

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Theatre form of ark is the combination of visual form of storytelling along the movements and gestures of hands/ body with music associated.

It reflects the "ideals" and "emotions" of society and an individuals role in community.

1) "Respect for our Past": such as epics such as mahabharat and Ramayan."

(eg): Through "Burra Khata" in Andhra

2) Interested in human relations: like being kind to others and respectful

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also is seen in those days

(es): Thola Bommalata in AP.

3). Belief in religion: massively reverence to gods and his ideas that people invoke in

(es): Yakshagana in Karnataka.

4) Duty of citizen to work towards society and help them alleviate the suffering

(es): "Rama Bhajanas" in many areas in south

5). "maintain harmony" in the society through many theatric forms

6) maintain Dharma.

Government schemes such as "cultural mapping" of India is an attempt to revive the theatre form of storytelling

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi stupa is a Buddhist studpa of having reminics Built in Madhyapradesh during Ashokan and redeveloped during Gupta era.

Historical importance:

1) one of the oldest Buddhist site in India

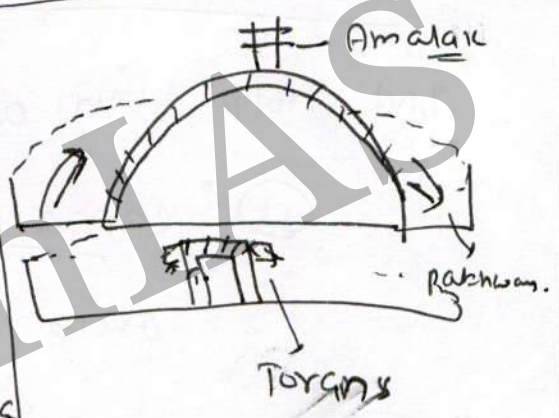

fig: sanchistupa

2) visited by many Buddhist monks here (eg): sibiram

Architectural importance

1) Dome shaped: Gravity will sustain the structure for long time.

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2) sculpture: like torans were also new at that time. (eg): Jataka Tales"

3) Circumbulatory path ways: To remove "negative karma" before you enter the stupa.

How it inspired the future architecture

1> Importance of dome: like presently even parliamentary and supreme court has "dome structure".

2> Importance of ambulatory pathways: many temples replicate them

(eg): Brihadeeswara temple

3> sculpture: explaining Jataka tales is also replicated in 'rampa temple'

Sanchi stupa is a living example of Indian Dharma & continues to inspire us

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat singh is a revolutionary leader from punjab & founded "Punjab Naujawan Bharat sabha" to increase youth participation in struggle

He made a real Breakthrough in terms of ideology / goals / form of struggle:

1) Violency as a means to achieve the goal:

eg :- Lahore conspiracy.

2) Intentionally non-harming strategies

(eg) : Bomb thrown on Legislative assembly by Batukeshwar Dutt

3) Wins the cause as medium of education

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to educate people against colonialism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Individual with Heroism.

5) Later on however changed to mass movement (eg): National socialistic republic army "(head)".

6) education through his own association like "Punjab Nojawan Bharat Sabha"

8) "Complete independence" as the goal and to expel British from India.

7) Associated with other leaders like Lala Lajpat rai, Chandrasekhar Azad in "Lahore conspiracy"

Bhagat singh's used his own blood to write the history of India for all time to come!!

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4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) —10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In the world history "meiji restoration is really "significant" for japan post "hiro-shima" and "Nagasaki" incident

Significance:

1) "changed Japan to a pacifist power"

2) Restoration of peace in the area.

3) Helped in Japan's "Industrial revolution!"

4) Balance between "fascims" followed by "Japan" Fall at "agression"

5) Japan's turn towards "overseas Development assistance and turn to

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"Patiente capital"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nation is a "political identity" where people (citizens) share common beliefs & political aspirations.

Basis of India as a nation

1) geographical – India is a "subcontinent" distinctly separated by himalayas from "north" and "sea" from south.

2) Shared colonial history: Fore more than 200 centuries ruled by British

3) Political aspirations: like "universal suffrage freedom equality

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justice, liberty as enshrined in our preamble make India a nation.

4) Unity in Diversity: With more than 700 languages, we are still united.

But there are some threats to the concept of Indian Nationhood:

* External: 'saliami slicing" strategy by China along the Border with 'nomenclature and cartographic aggression' attacks territorial integrity.

* Internal: regionalism, separatism, communalism tendencies like
(eg): manipur crisis, Haryana communal violence, Khalistan movement!!

Hence we need 'constitutional literacy' like Kartavyan District campains to instill all the feeling of Nation among.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health. (Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has 20% trade in volume in the world pharmaceutical industry and by far "the biggest" in the world.

Hence many factors played a role:

1) Government support: in terms of finances 'viability funding' for 'generic drugs' made India a pharma giant.

ii) Nearness to raw materials => "APIs from China"

2) Private sector participation: Like "Bicon Limited" holds patents for "Insulin"

3) Growth corridors: like pharma corridors like around "Gurgaon Belt"

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4) Good transportation facilities: like ports

(eg) mumbai, kolkata

5) Nearness to demand areas: Africa & Asia (eg): Vaccine maitri Diplomacy

Hence it has significance to "India's Economy and "public health":

1) India's Economy

- adds to manufacturing GDP which is around "20%"
- "make in India" initiative
- Demand for healthcare post Pandemic is increasing

2) Public health

- "Cheap and generic drugs" (Paracetamol)
- Universal Basic Health
- "Disease surveillance" and vaccine development (Covaxin & Bharat)

India can leverage the "pharma diplomacy" with many south asian countries like "G20"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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An imp debate says, the ratio of number of cyclones in Bay of Bengal to Arabian sea is "4 : 1". Show why BoB more prone to cyclones than Arabian seas. (e.g. cyclone Bipurjoy, Nyay)

Reasons

1) formation of low pressure zone: is more prominent in (BoB) than in Arabian sea. due to "ITCZ movement" (27°C)

2) Presence of strong winds with "low vertical shear" in BoB helps in formation & spiralling of winds.

3) "Coriolis force": although same at

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latitudes, is "wind speed dependent" which are normally higher in BoB.

However, there is a decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during southwest monsoon:

1) "Late onset (Improper onset of monsoon)" will cause "Lack of strong winds" despite the presence of low pressure zone.

2) Northward shift of ITCZ: on central India will mean less "temperature on seas"

3) ~~Equitorial~~ Nearness to ITCZ mean less coriolis force to form clouds/cyclone

recently many initiatives have been taken like NAVIC (early warning) against cyclones "Fujiwhara effect" is also making it difficult for prediction, thom.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanoes are mountain vents through which lava comes out as magma due to plate tectonics, seismic activity, and circulation currents.

Volcanoes are destructive in nature

→ releases harmful gases like (SO_2, H_2S) ⇒ pollutes air

→ form thick "smoke in air"

→ forest fires: will be an effect

→ Soil erosion / degradation: when "Basaltic" lava flows

(e.g.): mt merapi indonesia

→ Infrastructure destruction: like. underground eruption causes Tsunami

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(es): Mk Lava, (Hawaii)

Despite that they are critical for human life existance:

1) replenish soil: through new lava and magma having rich minerals and chemicals

(es): Black soil is due to "volcanic" magma is very richin minerals.

2) Release excess temparature and pressure from the earth like "pressure cooker" or else will cause large scale "earthquake".

3) Understand earth's composition through "direct testing of magma"

4) form of forest: like "Creta" volcano!

Even India has "Barren Island volcano" near "Andaman and Nicobar".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Regionalism" is the excessive emotional attachment to one's own region, language, culture, ethnicity over the national interests.

But "relative deprivation" is an important aspect in regionalism:-

1) Economic deprivation: The "rawanda genocide" in 1994 was due to relative deprivation b/w two tom communities.

2) Social deprivation: "Anti-Brahmin movement" in Tamil Nadu led to "~~Arya~~ Dravida Nadu" movement.

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3) cultural deprivation: like Language played a "key role" in Andhra separation from Tamilnadu during 1953 (Potti seeramulu)

4) Political deprivation: Lack of political representation is major cause of regionalism

(eg): Ladakh demand for 6th schedule status

5) ethnic deprivation: i) Like "Bodoland movement" in Assam is an important aspect of regionalism

ii) Naga's demand for "greater Nagalism" is due to "geographical - isolation" → under development.

In long term "inclusive Growth plays" a key role and must focus on "productivism" proposed by "Johny rodrick".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently in Delhi public school, a 8th class girl was sexually harrased by the male students of class 10. Brings out the debate of bullying in schools.

To achieve "education for all" as aimed in NEP, 2022 by "2030" (100% enrollment) these issues needs to be adresses:

1) Harrassment by teachers & students

2) Body shaming

3) passing culture

4) "otherisation" from social circuits

5) 'resort to violence'

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Hence to adress these Issue we need:-

1) awareness campaigns like "Kokkayam district" constitutional literacy programme.

2) Gender sensitisation: By establishing "women cells" in all schools.

3) Informal observers in the form of students to notice cases of violence and eve-teasing.

3i) "Anti-ragging squads"

4) "Honesty shops" → to instill good qualities in students.

5) community engagement: of "students."

Gandhi's said "India of my dreams" about the moral society he envisioned & it all starts with "schools" where "todays children are tomorrow's future!"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ahom Kingdom lies to the East of Bengal. And ruled by "Ahom Kins" ~~Under~~ with the commander "Burpukhan Singh" (Kacchit):

fig: Ahom kingdom

It played huge role in shaping the cultural and historical legacy of north East:

1> Many festival: such as "Hornbill" festival has it's roots in Ahom Kingdom.

2> non-entry of Britishers: into North East is due to effect of

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British by "Lachit Burpukhan"

2) Bengal Eastern frontier line has its root during ahom kingdom rule (NOW ILP-system)

3) Recent UNESCO's status to "Burial mounds" was created during the 'Ahom rule'.

4) Indo-sino ethnicity is also due to cross-Border movement since then.

Legacy in contemporary times

1) cultural epicentre: like "Kamakhya" Temple built during ahom rule

2) Bio-diversity hotspot: It was always revered through "tortoise" conservation in "Lake" infront of Kamakhya temple

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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it is seen even now.

3) "Rock to agriculture": like different farming system like "terrace" farming was meant during ahom rule

4) cultural distinctiveness : present people also want to assert their distinctiveness.

(eg): "Great Nagalism movement by Nagas!"

5) Border disputes: Between various states is due to unclear "demarcation" during and later times during British rule

(eg): Burma war.

Recent anniversary of "Lachit Barphukhan" is to remind their contribution to India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Capitalist class are the business classes during the British rule. in main urban areas such as mumbai and Chennai (madras), surat etc.

They generally remained ambivalent in their support to INC:

1) "Protect their own self-interests" like against trade unionist movement

(e): All India trade union congress presided by Lala-Lajpat rai.

2) Talks with INC and submitting their

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demands (eg): Bombay manifesto.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) Various strategy taken by capitalists during INC:

1) "Support during Non-cooperation" movement: to INC to non-cooperate with Britishers

2) Support during swadeshi movement: to boycott and picket British shops (eg): (Chidambaram Pillai ship manufacturing

3) During Civil-disobedience in madras) movement:

various leaders in capitalist class participated in civil disobedience movement.

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During later phase we saw the divergence b/w INC and capitalist class>

1> Socialistic principles of INC made them reluctant to support INC.

(e.g.): Bombay manifesto.

2> Against heavy industrialisation: like

(e.g.) Tata Iron and steel company

3> Against state monopoly: adopted by INC @ "Karachi session"

4) Against formation of 'National committee" under subash Chandra Bose, which proposed "socialist principles"

But their support to INC can't be forgotten even for now, sharing their growth story with India, like TATA,

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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"Press" is the printing of newspaper, pamphlets and books during British rule to educate masses against the "colonial" nature of training Indians.

Evolution of press in India

① Handwritten notes

↓

Telegraph 1800s

1st printing machine introduced in India

1800s

↓

Indian can use the printing machine

↓

Various news report can be published

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It had instrumental role in various stages of Indian freedom struggle:

1) educate the masses: through newspapers such as pamplets "[Kesari by Tilak]"
(eg): during Swadeshi movement it had a pionner role

2) Socio-economic upliftment: through news paper such as 'Hitabadi', sanjivani !!.

3) Vernacular languages growth: like R.R. Roy and "Ishwar Chandra Vidya sagar" used new prose in Bangali grammar!
(eg): "Alt Alkbagi"

4). Showing the real nature of British rule: (eg): Drain theory By Dada Bhai Naurji

4.) New form of revolutionary struggle:
("Bandi Jivan" By sachin sanyal)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5) spread western ideals of education like equality liberty representation

(eg: Indian Annie Besant)

6) Led to some reforms like: Bengal satti regulation act, Indian age of consent act, Sarda act was passed in response to press, education/pressure.

Thus can pat done despite some of British repressive measures like:

1) Press regulation act;

2) Sedition act (sec-124 IPC),

3) Newspaper and Incitement to offences act 1904,

1898, News paper "Hindu" by Subramani-ya Iyer is read among today by millions!!

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Desert is a climatic zone where evaporation exceeds precipitation. With annual precipitation of < 30mm and temperature in high range.

Various factors behind the formation of deserts:

1) off-shore winds: like easterlies which are dry winds will bring no rain to desert areas (ex): Sahara desert

2) sub-tropical high pressure Belts: leads to stability and no-cloud formation is seen in those areas
(ex): 25-30° Thar desert!

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3) Nearness to cold-currents: which despite carrying water and moisture will lead to dryness in those areas

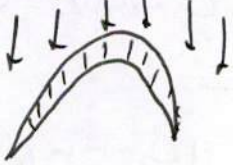
(Eg): Benguela current next to Namib desert

4) Rain shadow region: like 'Patagonian desert' will lead to dryness.

Account of major landforms found

1) "Arches": "inverted parabola" shaped features which is a depositional landform

Fig:



2) mushroom shaped features: like caused by erosion by wind.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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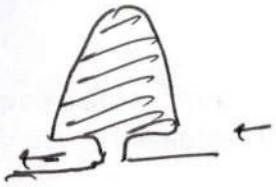
(fig): 

3) "Sand dunes": due to long term deposition of the sand by wind

fig

4) "oasis formation": due to rare availability of the water in the deserts.

(eg): in Kalahari desert has many of them.

5) "fine sand": due to heavy temperature" and wind pressure (sub-tropical high)"

* We see that due to these various landforms many flora and fauna had to adjust to local conditions such as "water retention" by camels and fat storing (khasai camels etc.).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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"Mountains" are formed due to the "upliftment of land" due to convergence

- convergence b/w oceanic-oceanic / oceanic continental plate

eg: "Himalayas".

However they are vulnerable to impact of

(i) climate change:

a) melting of glaciers: study says "Hind-kush" would melt all its ice by "2100"

b) Glacial lake outburst floods: Due to glacier melting eg: uttarakhand flood in 2014.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) Seismic activities: most himalayas under "zone-V"

(2) Human - anthropogenic intervention

a) "illegal construction": kill cause pressure on lands and causes (Land slips) and Land subsidence

(e.g.): Joshimath Land subsidence

b) "underground movement": like "tunnels" "(Rohtang pass)" will reduce the "Load Bearing capacity" of the soil.

(e.g.) "(MC Mishra committee)"

c) Deforestation: in western ghats also caused many Land slips.

(e.g.) ('Kasturirangan committee)

Many initiatives was taken for their sustainable management:

1) many Laws such as: 'Eco-sensitive

zones" were formulated under "Environmental protection act!

2) Sustainable construction : which can also mathly need sol citizens

(ex) : Pesiyas Eco-Tourism model

3) Climate change initiatives : like

a) National action plan on climate change

b) FAME : Bharat-III

↓ Reduce emission

↓ melting

4) Forest conservation act, amendment 2022 :

However, we need more innovative solutions like using "Vetiver grass" which has deep roots with high "tensile strength" and also "medicinal values" already used by Konkan railways can be used across mountains.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is a natural resource formed due to the deposition of soil by rivers, air(wind) over many years and centuries.

However there has been an case of unsustainable management of it:-

1) Illegal extraction/exploitation in many areas (eg): madhyapradesh young IP was murdered by "sand mafia"

i) Rising demand for construction:

2) Poor governance and implimentation: with no regular sight-seeing

3) Political-mafia nexus

4) "Legislative vaccuum": with respect to "punishment". and

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

such unsustainable management has lasting impacts:

1) Increases the salanity of the soil:

2) Reduces ground water table

3) Reduces the "water retention capacity"

4) soil- erosion and soil degradation will happen.

5) flash flood and "drought" will amplify it water be' can hold in soil often called as "goldi-lock zones" dilemma.

Hence some remedial measures have taken such as:

1) "minerals" (extraction), allotion) and

was passed

1) classified sand as "minor mineral"

2) "District Mineral (DMF) foundation" was set up under DM for local royalty on "sand mining"

3) limit on the mining season/timing; cannot extract during "rainy season"

4) using

However more measures such as

(i) using drone surveillance

(ii) strickes punishments

(iii) community engagement for intellisence gathering as needed.

"sand and river ecosystem" thrives together. We need to use it sustainably!

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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"Lithium" is a rishk earth metal which has it's uses in many areas such as 'Lithium-ion' batteries.

Lithium producing countries:

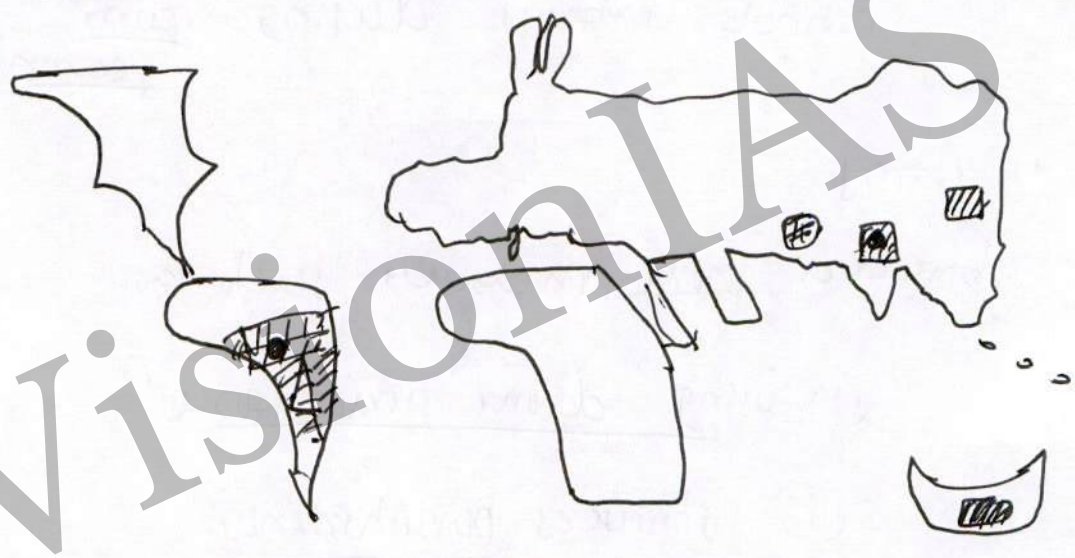

fig: Lithium producing countries

1> China: is the largest producer having virtual monopoly over the areas in supply chain.

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i) Lithium triangle countries: like Argentina, Bolivia, Chile also has the largest reserves of lithium

3) India: recently discovered lithium reserves in Jammu and Kashmir.

Hence it has geo-political aspects in production.

1) control lithium:→ control "electric vehicles" chain and thereby "can weaponise the" renewable solutions"

(eg): "China has weaponised it"

2) control over solar PV cells: India imports largest quantity of cells from China. affecting its independency

3) semi-conductor industry: also affected

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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by the lithium production. Indian govt launched "India semi-conductor mission"

Hence it also has environmental implication

1) Constant supply of water: 1 tonne lithium production need 50,000 kg of water.

2) strain on power supply:

3) release of radio-active metals along with lithium (eg): "Rubidium".

4) soil, air and water effluents affect eco-sensitive zone such as "(eg): WLS in J&K (Chamba)"

Hence we need to augment the lithium production in a sustainable way to maintain strategic autonomy in geo-political tensions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Youth is the younger age of a human starting around 18 years and continues till 30 years.

They are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity & connect with events outside countries:

1) Pleading for transgender rights: like in "United States" lead to passing of National transgender protection act, 2019 !!

2) "Cosmopolitanism": In Tier-1 cities like Mumbai, Delhi made youth assimilate global identity

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3) Food culture: like "Mc. Donalisation"

4) Dress values: Jeans wearing

5) Logical and Broad Outlook of many youth towards "society"

Hence it has impacted youth in the following ways:

1) Gave confidence to youth about the rising opportunities in western world.

(ex): USA has largest Indian diaspora in education sector

2) Brain-drain ⇒ Not Brain gain ⇒ re-invest in India as said by (Devesh Kapoor)

3) Reform the old mindset in India ⇒

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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through new outlook:

4) Political reforms: like decriminalising sec-377 IPC (Navtej singh Johar)

5) "Gender equality" at home and also at workplace is rising

6) Nuclearisation of families by youth is seen in urban areas

7) "Virtualisation of relations": With grand-parents, (iphone-video calls)

8) Increasing innovation in startup

(eg): "Chai sutta Bar" is owned by 23 year old youth

Given "68%" working age population in India youth has a crucial role in this "globalised era"!! to take India to new Heights

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

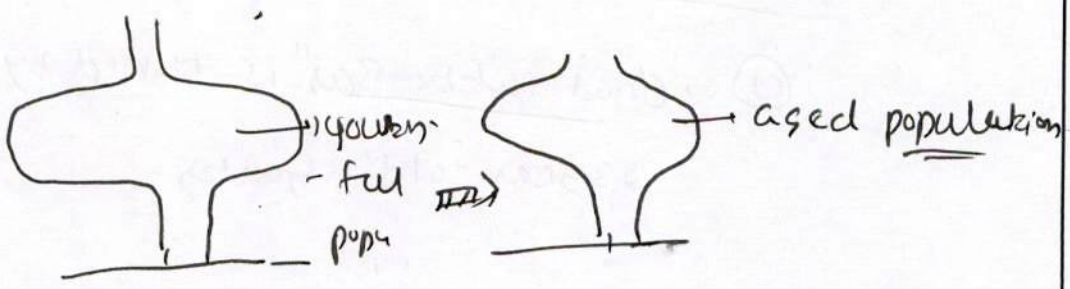
As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent report of NFHS-5 states that fertility of most of the states (23) dropped to "2.1", excepting some states.

Hence it brought discussion around future demographic concerns:

1) cannot maintain population momentum for the entire future:



2). feminisation of old age is an issue

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that keeps comins up.

3) Low working age population in future will not cause any growth. as said by Bercisup (Economist)

↓ population → ↓ innovation → prosperity → ↑ poverty

JK Bulso has started discussion around social security system.

1) 2011 consus say India has 9% oldage population more than 60years. But not all are covered under social net like Indira Gandhi pension scheme.

2) Disability adjusted life years is also an issue that is neglected.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) Women needs more care

4) Abandonment by "children" and leading to "psychological trauma"

5) Lack of accessible infrastructure for disabled.

Hence we need more social security nets in the future like:

1) "Universal Basic Income" for aged. "(Economic survey-2021)"

2) Psychological support.

(eg) "sixtyandme.com"

3) "Basic tool kit for self-support"

Japan (>40%) and China (>38%) are ageing with India at 28% also must plan ahead of it's future.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

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20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

United nations urban population prospects 2022 says 34% population lives is urban areas and is set to become 50% by 2030.

Hence, welfare of urban poor needs centre-stage:

1) Rise in slums: 40% in urban population lives in slums like Dharavi in mumbai

2) Lack of Basic necessities: like house, electricity and water

3) Social exclusion: like education and health facilities.

4) More attracted by urban floods yamuna plains (e.g) Delhi

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*) Migration issues : (ex) : During covid we saw the issue

r) Lack of safety social net :

c) Informalisation of urban economy : >90% is informal sector, Hence ~~the~~

*) Psychological and cultural anxiety they face when moved to new places.

i) Child Beggars (ex) : prominent in Delhi

Hence these issues needs to be adressed in urban planning :

1) sustainable urban planning : "urban-sustainability Assessment framework" by "UN-Habitat"

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) Revamping slums: (eg): Dharavi slum project granted to Adani infrastructure limited

3) Universal Basic Income: Bill on with "sun-set" clause can be implemented on a "experimental basis."

4) Urban housing: like "PM-Awas yojana" urban. e. built Pakka-houses

5) Urban MNREGA and "DUET" (Dual Tram employment training model" proposed by "Jean Draze"

6) Focus on rapid transit (eg): Delhi metro

Here we need sustainable planning & inclusive growth model and achieve "SDG 11"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1278500

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : C. Shiva Ganesh Reddy

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Bhai Joga Singh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

"Expression of dissent" is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the "Leader of Opposition (LoP)" in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Dissent is the "safety valve" for the functioning of democracy. Parliament with all India MPs dissent is even more "critical" to ensure "diverse opinions", inclusivity etc

LoP has a significant role

> LoP was a statutory position under LoP (privileges and emoluments act, 1977).

> Leader of largest opposition party (>1/10th)

1) coherent voice of opposition is heard through LoP (eg) Recent critique on 'lateral entry'

2) Provide accountability of PM to parliament through "staggered questions" (eg) China-Borders issue.

3) Part of selection committee of → election commission
↳ CBI.
↳ CJI
↳ ~~UPSC~~ etc.

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4) represents minoritism which often gets overlooked by "majoritarianism"

5) Acts as a 'spokesperson' for 'all party meetings' to express their opinions.
(eg) National education policy

6) advices "speakers" about adjournment motion and 'noconfidence motion' to express dissatisfaction

7) 'Head of committees' he is a member of.
But his role is limited.
↳ absolute majority of government (2014)
↳ Biasedness of speaker (eg) RS speaker expulsion of MPs
↳ sometimes resorting to "unparliamentary language"

(measure) → weekly "1 day" must be given to opp for setting "agenda"

"Pratiba Patil" Parliament is the temple of our democracy, it's successful functioning is critical to diverse country like India!"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In the era of 'fourth IR' - Digitisation of judiciary is paramount as it will lead to more transparency, capability etc...

Accessability

1) online Dispute resolution mechanisms
   (eg) Digital adalts will increase ease of access
2) online tracking of court procedure will lead to transparency as well

Capability

1) Use of 'AI' in reading relevant section codes will increase capability (eg) 'SUPACE' initiative
2) wider outreach to people : As India has "70%" internet penetration.
   (eg) Reduces "rural-divide" in access

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Efficiency

1) Faster pronouncement of judgements

2) Less scope for "corruption"

3) Increases access to prosecutors and defenders.

However there are some challenges as well

1) Lack of trainings among judges especially "District courts"

2) Digital-Divide & vernacular divide among people => social exclusion

3) Lack of govt fundings

Measures → 'National Judicial Infrastructure commission' → Digitization

→ integrate new BNS, BSS into 'AI' algorithms "(unbiased)"

'Justice delayed is justice denied'. so, digitisation will enhance it's 'credibility'.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Assymmetry in federalism means the unequal balance of powers between centre and some states vis-a-vis other state to cater diversity needs while maintaining national integrity.

India's asymmetric federalism
- → 371 A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, .. for Nagaland, Mizoram, Sikkim, Andhra, Goa etc.
- → unequal powers
  - → right to manage own laws,
  - → collect tax,
  - & judicial laws as well (approved by governor)

SC with original jurisdiction under article (143) uphold this fine balancing act:

1) Lt governor case in Delhi: where in "GNCT case" 2023, it said although Lt. governor has

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powers under list(41) service, it breaks down the 'triple chain of collective' responsibility. Hence ordered Lt to follow council of ministers advice.

2) Special assistance to states was also upheld.

3) Local customs and traditions needs protection hence Right to freedom of movement was restricted eg Innerline permit in Nagaland

4) Against succession risk tendency of "Nasas" for Nagalim

5) Also upheld the "Delimitation commission" order in sikkim which has "local reservation" same in in "J&K"

But,

Hence, as as in mohit minerial case; SC says Indian federalism is "amphibian federalism changing as per needs and times to accomodate diversity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NCSC was a constitutional body created through NCSC act, in article "338", to ensure SC's interest.

It's effectiveness in ensuring interest of SC

1) Adresses "human rights" issue related to SC eg IIT Bombay SC student suicide was taken cognigance of.

2) regular meetings with different caste groups like eg Jai Bheem Bal

3) Suggests government and state government for SC related schemes eg strengthen protection of civil rights act.

4) Action taken report of non-compliances laid before the parliament

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But it has been a toothless tiger

1) No legal powers to "punish" for crimes

2) Lack of independent funding mechanism

3) "Political appointees" lead to inefficiency.

4) Lack of "interoperability" among ministry of social justice & NCSC

5) Became a "watch dog" without actions

Reforms
- → umbrella commission with independent powers, funding in line with (UPSC)
- → enforceability of suggestions by state laws
- → consult NSCS in "SC - sub-categorisation" as per SC-judgement

We must give powers to NCSC for letter and spirit to ensure social justice for SC as per DPSP(46).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Executive accountability to the legislature through "Parliamentary Committees" has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Parliamentary committees (PCs) are small bodies with in parliament, which acts as ears eyes and brain of MPs.

Executive accountability through PCs

1) "financial prudence" → through PAC, Estimates committee
eg PAC suggested lack of fund in army modernisation.

2) "Detailed scrunity" of schemes and suggest change eg standing committee on water resources talked about ground water pollution around Delhi

3) Technical expertise for PCs is added advantage
eg PAC function on "CAG's report"

4) Demands for the "joint parliament committee" probe eg Hidenberg report based Adani probe

5) Unearth nexus b/w government & corporates

eg 2G scam, coal scam.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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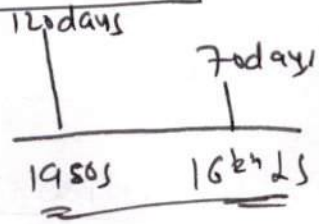
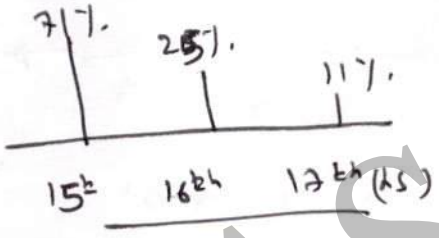
But it has it's own bottlenecks

1) Reducing productivity ⇒



2) Reduced referrals to committees ⇒



3) No continuity in PC's functioning

Suggested measures
- 1 packet to ensure continuity in members (NCRWC)
- Question hour must be properly utilized (NCRWC)
- "15-point-reform charter" for parliament must be referred.

Hence, parliament being the temple of our democracy, effective debates, discussions based on PCs is paramount for "Mother of Democracy".

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6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Citizens Charter" is document which has the essential and expected services and timeline for service delivery.

Need to make it more powerful
- → "No legal Backing"
- → No consensus building
- → poor citizen awareness
- → Language Barrier
- → No grievance redressal

Hence we need to make it more powerful tool!!

1) Industry - government - citizens engagement for "consensus building"

2) Use "AI-tools" like "language models" in vernacular language

3) More protection to consumer rights by

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amending "consumer protection act," by giving more powers to consumer protection authority

4). Use "awareness measures" in local sign languages to persuade citizens

eg. "wall writing" of CC on corporate walls can be implemented

5) 'sector specific' CC must be enacted to avoid generality.

Best practices
- → Delhi - citizen report card
- → Jharkand: wall writing of panchayat spendings.
- → 'pulse survey' for citizen feedback.

All the these measures ensure CC a quality tool for 'ethical & good governance' and make people partof governance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NGO's are non-governmental organisations formed with the purpose to ensure development, care, compassion.

Corporate aid NGO's => holistic development

1) CSR spending (2% annually) counted as aid to NGO eg ISHA yoga aid to victims & other NGOs

2) animal welfare: with reliance limited donation, heavily to "Vantara" animal rescue centre in Jamnagar

3) Education: Melinda Gates foundations donates to many NGOs like 'Pratham' which aids development

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4) Poverty and hunger elimination through

Smile India NGO receives corpusate fundins

from 'Microsoft.Inc' foundation

5) child rehabilitation and rescue centres

aroun India are funded by "Ratan Tata"

scholarship

6) women empowerment: through NGO like "Nanoli"

which "skills" the destitute women receives

fund from many Bollywood actors

7) Entrepreneurship ~~investment~~ (aid): Nithi Kamath

Zerodha (CEO) aids his Podcast money to

much need NGOs based on audience poll

issues
- → transparency in spending
- → used for relisious conversions (zakir hussain)
- → No "audited accounts"

Hence, with FCRAct, NGO must act

as the 3rd wheel of development in India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Protection of children from sexual offences act was passed to protect minors (<18y) from sexual abuse as per "Art-21 & 21-B"

merits of POCSO
- → speedy justice through magistrate
- → rehabilitate the child.
- → integrate them into mainstream

But it has existing inadequacies

1) Delay in justice for several months & years"

(eg) Pune Porsche case many b/w police, doctors for minor drivers.

2) In conflict with 'juvenile justice act' where minors are treated under 2-different categories.

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3) Poor 'rehabilitation infrastructure' with no basic amenities

4) Poorly address "child Beggar" abuses (eg) Delhi child Beggars abuses.

5) Lack of 'fast-track courts'.

Hence it needs revisitation to correct inade-quacies:

1) Special courts with 15 days timer as per "(JJA)"

2) Nature of penalty depends on proportionality of offence"

3) We need "awareness generation" as well among parents.

4) BNS, BSS => has gender neutral laws.

5) NGO + govt => development of child (Kailash Satyarthi)
"Today's children are tomorrow's future beings

Empowering them is the keener revelation of societies soul!

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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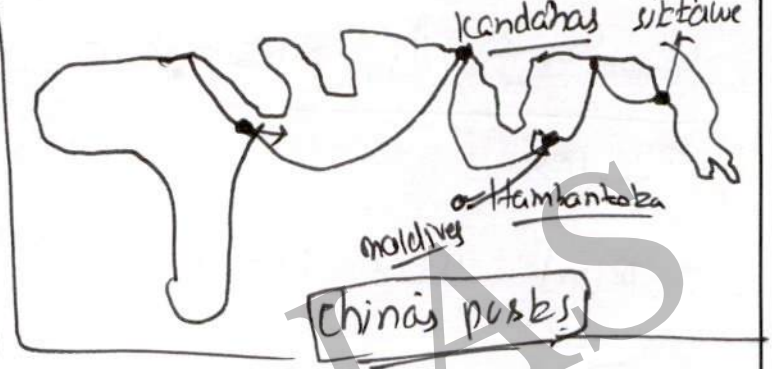
China under Belt and Road initiative, silk route initiatives is acquiring strategic posts globally, which has significant implications



Implications for trade routes:

1) weaponisation of trade routes (eg) Red sea port against "UNCLOS"

2) maritime security threats to local nations (eg) China's vessel in Srilankan waters.

3) Hampers rival-nation trade goals.

Implication for Economic relation

1) Reduces the trade routes which are traditional (eg) India looking for Chabahar

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Vladivostok route

2) Enhances East of Shipping route"

3) "Energy necessity" sets hampered'

4) Bilateral economic" relations will be affected

Maldives asked Indian's to leave port
Chinas Deal

5)

Hence, New initiatives to counter China Dive:

1) Build Bulk Belt by (G7)

2) Indias "Diamond pearls' strategy' to counter (BRI).

3) using 'G20- platforms' to condemn unethical behaviour of China.

India must enhance its voice against such weaponisation and use QUAD, SCO, BRICS to BIMSTEC, to increase cooperation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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WIPO is a specialised agency of UN.

to ensure fair IP regime across nations

Main function
- fair share of Biological resources to local nationals (Nagoya protocol)
- TRIPS combined by WTO + WIPO
- International rules & laws
- Tribunals for arbitrary management

Recent treaty Benefits
- fair share to local traditional practitioners
- proper funding to "Biodiversity management committees"

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Farmer's Benefits (PPV & FR Act 2006) under new regime.
- safe transportation of resources
  - eg "Cartagena protocol"
- international rules based orders and penal provisions for usurping the laws.

India also passed many laws like:

- Biodiversity (amendment) act, 2002)
  - recognised local practitioners of (AYUSH),
- IP right act,
- member of "CITES" to enhance trade cooperation.

> Hence WIPO have greater role in crafting fair IPR regime across world.

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11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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CBI was established under DSPE Act 1946, through an executive resolution. It functions under ministry of personell.

Crucial role in combating corruption

1) works under 'CVC', related to Prevention of corruption act. (eg) Chabbisgash Nexus

2) unearthing money laundering by assisting "ED" (eg) Delhi liquor scam

However its role is being questioned

1) Partisan Politics: Centre using CBI against state cm's (eg) Sikkim withdrew 'general consent' after charges against cm'

2) Taking 'law and order' which is a 'state subject' into own hands (eg) Tamil Nadu land mining case

3) Police controlled by CBI : who should be functioning under state govt

(eg) Kolkata municipal commissioner case.

4) 'unethical behaviour' of some CBI officers (eg) 'Nexus' with politicians.

5) Targeting opposition parties in states

(eg) Jharkand CM, Delhi CM

6) No "independent suo moto powers" as said by Kolkata high court. in recent "case."

But it also enhances federal spirit :

7) Unearth 'central government' employees corruption in states.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2> Follow HC/SC directives even without 'general consent'

3) obtain 'special consent' on purpose

4) registering case in other state, (eg) Chattisgarh Nexus as registered in Delhi

Hence to ensure federal spirit, we need:

⇒ umbrella independent Body on lines on RBI in USA "(NCRWC)"

⇒ Taking state permission before investigating state employees.

⇒ more independence and suo-moto powers.

CBI must function as impartial, independent body, to ensure its true purpose.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Governor is the constitutional head of the state appointed under "(Art-253)" by president, and remains under his pleasure

However, he often overstep their constitutional role:

1) Acting "against aid & advice" of council of ministers (eg) West Bangal riots ban by governor.

2) main impartiality in decision making is under threat (eg) Removing minister in ~~Governor~~ Tamil nadu.

3) Overstepping government directives (eg) 'motion of thank speech' (eg) Tamil nadu governor

4) central parrot case (eg) karnataka governor called largest opposition power despite coalition have absolute majority.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5)

Hence fails to act effectively

1) Dilemma b/w government and governor regarding "Vice-chancellor" appointment
   (eg) Kerala Kannur university

2) Sitting on 'Bills indefinitely' (eg) NEET Bill was pocket vetoed for 200 days in T.Nadu

3) Refusal to call assembly in time (eg) Rajasthan governor

4) Tending towards central role more than mandated role.

5) Development of vidarbha, marathwada still skewed despite special powers to governor

Hence we must ensure that the office of governor remain independent

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and impartial:

1) NCRWC → governors must be apolitical person
→ 5y security of tenure
→ Doing away with "I-C" role
→ maximum time limit "3 months"

2) "case laws" → Nabam Rebia case: Governors must act on advice of council of ministers
→ maximum time limit (3 months)
→ Don't refer to president if Bill re-enacted.

Ideal in words of Pres. Ramnath Kovind form

Governor must act as the friend, philosopher and guide for the state.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to 'democratic principles' but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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With regular ~~regular~~ elections for 1.4 Billion, India is the 'Mother of Democracy' in the world. While 'US' being the oldest one being independent in '1770s'.

But the electoral systems exhibit significant differences:

India	USA
1) No fixed date of election (in phases)	1) Every year, 1st tuesday after 1st monday in November.
2) Election Body - → ECI for parliament & state legislatures → SEC - for local Bodies	2) Body → 'Federal election commission' & many other local Bodies.

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3) Electoral college for president → elected MP's

4) No simultaneous elections

5) Independent election of VP

6) EVMs and no paper-Ballots

7) ~~Supre~~ British court oversees MP's electoral malpractices & SC → president, VP elections

8) Less scope of electoral malpractices

9) 5 year term

3) Voters vote for 'electoral' college from each state → They then vote for president

4) Votes simultaneously for senators, supreme court judges, president etc.

5) President chooses his political ally as VP

6) EVMs and paper Ballots still used

7) ~~Supreme~~ court & federal courts & state courts

8) More scope for malpractices (eg) Trump election dispute.

9) 4 year term

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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However there are some similarities as well:

1) "voting age - 18 year" ⇒ universal adult franchise

2) Regular and ~~fair~~ elections through media coverage unlike Russia, China

3) ~~Voter~~ turnout though high in USA, Indian voturnout is also increases.

> US sometimes talk about India's electoral practices in many occasion due to population size & diversity.

Hence if "elections" are the biggest triump in the "festival of democracy". With US elections nearing India must assess the "strategic converges" in the possible next eg. whoever wins.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the "National Green Tribunal (NGT)" has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NGT is a statutory body created under "NGT act, 2010", to ensure fastracking of environmental justice.

It has met it's objectives

1) Penal actions against state government for inactions (eg) NGT fined MCD (Delhi) for bandhills inaction.

2) Polluter pays principle (eg) fined companies such as Tata for environmental pollution

3) solace to local population by addressing their grievances

4) Protect the fundamental rights against pollution (eg) 'SC in M. C. Mehta case'

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5) conserve Biodiversity from development work.
as said by SC in 'Godavarman case'
(e) order to stop illegal mining in Karnataka.

However, it has its drawbacks as well

1) lack of experts in the Body composition
like 'Environmental engineers'

2) No proper 'monitoring mechanisms' to oversee
the implementation of orders.

3) Delays in Decision making => injustice
to local populace

4) New amendments → Biodiversity (amendments) act 2021
→ forest (conservation) act

dilutes NGT powers.

5) Lack of improper "EIA" mechanism

6) Post mortem mechanism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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We need to empower NGT

1) Include experts like "geologists" (GSI), "Environmental engineers" etc.,

2) Power to conduct "Social Impact Assessment"

3) Faster implementation of the orders
↳ through more regional benches.

4) Give more time for local grievances

5) 'order final' and 'Binding'.

To ensure Environmental justice, we must increase its ambit to ensure 'climate justice' as said by SC in "Ranjith Singh case" which is a fundamental right under "Art-21"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PRIs were created under 73rd constitutional amendment act to add new part IX and schedule 11th schedule (29 subjects) for democratic decentralisation.

They have become a platform for competitive politics:

1) Extension of 'party systems' to local levels and nominees at all '3 tiers'

2) Regular elections by "state election commission' appointed by Governor.

3) Accountable mechanism of elected persons like → social audit, "(MNREGA)"
→ gram sabha

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But they have not emerged as an agency

of i) planning :

1) Lack of functions due to parastatal Bodies

(eg) village secretariat in Andhra

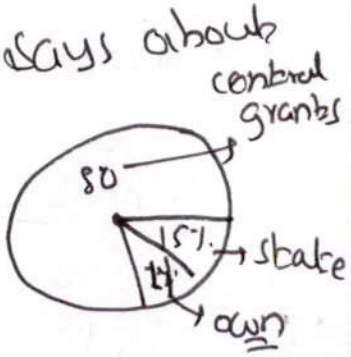
2) MP's usurping the traditional role of sarpanches through 'MPLAD's funds'

3) poor public awareness and education levels

(eg) Panchayat Pati syndrome.

(ii) Service delivery

1) Lack of "funds" : RBI report says about finance of Panchayats (2022)



2) Lack of 'functionaries' like staff, poor salaries, etc.,

3) No 'digital technology' penetration still in many villages

4) states reluctance to give them power

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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powers under (243H)

Hence we need to make PRIs agents of planning and service delivery: like:

1) Kerala's "people's planning" ⇒ 40% state Budget goes to local governance

2) Maharastra's 73rd Shukla amendement to "empower local Bodies".

3) Manishankar committee: ensure local Body representation in state legislature

4) Andhra's "social audit model" for "MNREGA".

5) Realising octroi, way of rights for telecom, electricity polls, "GST Share"

6) SHG-Panchayat linkage for service delivery (eg) "lakhpati didis"

To attain true 'gram swaraj' empowerm, PRIs is crucial for the "Amrit kaal" India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Interoperability refers to sharing of government data | officers b/w ministries and websites to ~~reduce~~ ensure efficient public service ~~fest~~ delivery

Interoperability in e-governance
- → 'reduces duplicity'
- → 'saves time and money' for exchequer
- → faster grievance redressal
- → half mark of good-governance.

Various steps have been taken to ensure interoperability in e-governance:

1) Aaramb initiative : Inter service

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'collegiality' among related officers to ensure "team work"

2) Mission-Karmayogi : to ensure training and capacity building among officers

3) 'mygov.in' portal for effective grievance redressal of public.

4) PM-Gati Shakti - interoperability between state and central ministries

5) Using 'AI-algorithms' for better data monitoring

6) "generative AI" → English → vernacular transfer

(eg) during "G-20"

7) Digital public infrastructure like cowin, UPI, creates stack model to build interoperability.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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But there are some issues as well:

1) Website breakdown (eg) microsoft issue led to airport service shutdown causing discomfort to passengers

2) cyber thefts (eg) AIIMS Data posted.

3) Data sharing with private sector is limited by "Aadhar act" => reduces its role.

measures
- → Follow "Digital personal Data protection act."
- → "B.N. Srikrishna committee report" must be followed
- → open-AI models & "Language unlearning models" to reduce unwanted data.

all these things will make the vision of Hibe PM "less government, more governance."

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17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sexual and reproductive health of women forms the parts of fundamental right under "Art-21", ~~showcasing~~ the ~~right base~~

right Based Discourse
- → consent for sexual contact "sex easy"
- → terminate pregnancy till (6 months) ⇒ MTPA.

But it has largely been bypassed by social norms:

1) No proper availability and usage of "sanitary pads" at school levels

2) 'Sex-education' still seen as stigma.

3) 'Inauspiciousness' associated with the women in period ⇒ 'obscurantism'

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4) more "fertility act" procedures borne by women (70% : 30% men)

5) Early age of marriage

Both also bypassed legal norms

1) Prenatal- and Post natal health care still need much penetration

2) Sex-selective abortions still prevalent in states like haryana, chandigarh with low sex ratio

3) illicit clinics to terminate pregnancy bypassing "medical termination of pregnancy act."

4) "marital rape" issues where law has blind spot.

5) Early marriages still prevalent & leads to "anemia" despite rains marriage age to 21 at par with men.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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Hence, we need proper education, awareness etc:

1) 'Hum do, Hamare do' campaign.

2) 'Emergency contraceptive pills" ⇒ prevents unplanned pregnancy

3) 'avoid mass sterilization'

4) 'sex-education' at school curriculum as part of "NEP 2020".

5) "up to date updation" civil registration system."

All the above measures will ensure women a sense of "agency" and protect her rights and achieve "SDG-4" ⇒ women (Gender) equality

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Immunization is the "preventive care" strategy, where easly vaccination will reduce the probability of occurences of disease in later life.

Immunization coverage
- → "Mission Indradanush"
  - ↓ covers 8 diseases like (polio, TB, etc...) to children.
- → "covid-vaccination" (all age groups)
  - ex covaxin, covishield

Effectiveness of enhancing immunization coverage & challenges there in:

1) Still significant prevalence of "TB" cases

"World Burden of diseases report" (WHO) = India

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has largest TB cases in India

2) Prevalence of anaemia among women

(eg) NFHS-5 says 55% women are anaemic

3) side-effects reported after vaccination

4) unequal vaccine distribution across countries (eg) Less developed states received covid vaccines lately.

5) unethical human-trails: where side-effects reported were neglected. (eg) Recent Bharat Biotech case.

6) Lack of "technology usage" to track the "penetration of immunization"

Hence we need measures like:

1) Digital public infrastructure - COWIN etc.

to track vaccines.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) PPP model for vaccine manufacturing

Eg Bharat Biotech + ICMR → Covaxin

3) proper monitoring after vaccination.

4) "School level vaccination drive" including anganwadi and "Asha workers".

5) Best practices like → UK's 'National Health policy' management of vaccines can be emulated.

Right to health is a fundamental right under article-21". To achieve 100% immunization by 2030, is the aim of 'mission Indradanush'. And it needs mission mode work from all.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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G20 is a informal alternative multilat-
-eral grouping of 20 most ~~develo~~ advanced nations, formed initially for financial management, later it's scope was enlarged.

"India - Brazil - Indonesia" trioka meant, India was made G20 president last year. And it included "African Union" as G20 member.

Brings voice of global south to ~~Africa~~ centre stage

1) Addressed inequality of global north vis-a-global south.

population

income

2) advocated the 'Climate injustice' and 'Climate Backsliding' of developed

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nations to ensure equity le equity of "Fiji"

3) Disaster management resilience was also discussed.

Special reference to Africa

An age old friend of India since NON-alignment movement is very vital for India.

1) Adressing 'climate colonialism' some nations like China BRI

2) Avoiding more funds from Developed nations under 'Paris agreement'

3) Funding for "Great Green wall" initiative

4) Invest in education and agriculture by Technical committee under ministry of external affairs.

5) vaccine apartheid was discussed progressive

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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-ly and TRIPS agreement waives was spearhead by India

c) Ensure peace and security in sudan, somalia (piracy) & maritime security was also agreed upon.

But it has it's own limitations

- lack of formal & binding agreements
- Reaching a concensus is difficult for too big a body
- Personal despotism & partiality in foreign aids (eg) sudan aid corruption

Hence India must be a 'constructive' partner for global south through "Global south summit" and be a "Vishwaguru"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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20. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

UAE occupies top positions in India's "Trilateral policy" towards the west. Because of it's strategic position & trade route

India's relation with UAE

- "significant oil importer" (8%)
- major investor in green energy in India.
- Rising Bilateral trade

However it witness remarkable expansion across various "domains":

1) strategic: signification for India's trade route in "Gulf of persia" where India has energy trade route

2) geopolitical: Formation 'I2U2' with

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'America' and 'UAE', Israel very vital to India's western dreams

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Economic → Comprehensive Economic Cooperation agreement (CECA)
→ Free trade agreement
→ Part of "IMEC"

4) Diaspora → UAE has largest Indian diaspora in west asia. has significant work force in W.Asia

5) Green energy investment: like solar, wind etc.

6) Agriculture: ~~Inti~~ bringing new technology to Indian drip irrigation

7) Space: "Mission Hope" of UAE for mars was helped by ISRO as well.

8) cultural connect: → The recent building of "Hindu Akshardham" temple was testament to growing tolerance b/w cultures." (UAE)

9) Bollywood → 'Shahrukhan' is most loved actor in

But there are some balancing acts against other countries like:

1) China's mission creep strategy in W.asia
   ↳ mediated a peace deal

2) Proxy wars b/w Israel & Gaza will affect power balance in the region

3) Red sea maritime security threat ⇒ hampers "IMEC" as well.

4) "Labour issues" in West asia witnessed during "Qatar (Doha) olympics" 2022.

(*) Hence we need
- → Diversify energy needs (Russian oil Buying in rupee-ruble)
- → invest in solar, wind
- → achieve $5 trillion.

UAE has become a neutral venue for India-Pak matches and even hosted prestigeous "IPL" showcasing the depth of relation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1278500

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : C.Shiva Ganesh Reddy

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

25/08/2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

Bhai Joga Singh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Food processing industry" refers to the value addition to raw materials of food and making them eatable directly. It is called as 'sunrise sector' and growing @ CAGR of 12.5%.

However it is leading to food safety challenges

1) Lack of 'credible certification mechanism' by the body of 'FSSAI'

2) No backward and forward integration means highly informal sector" less scope for safety.

3) No 'central law'/ state law regarding the safety of 'FPI'

4) Poor citizen awareness

5) Trickling to adulteration practices

(e) Apex honey adulterations

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6) No intense competition among various players to ensure fair safety practices

Hence we need measures like

1) certification mechanism like '3rd party' certification.

2) Investments by "agri-startups" to ensure proper compliance mechanism

3) 'central law' & respective state laws to ensure food safety

4) Backward and forward integration

5) cold-storage - infrastructure measures under 'PM-Gati shakti' & connect these FPO hubs to "all nodes & corner."

South Korea has/Vietnam has significant value addition around "10-20%." while in India it is only 1-2%. We need make most of it.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NFSA, 2013, ensured the creation of PDS to make sure food availability and accessability is ensured to 'crore' Indians.

PDS ⇒ FP'S evolution process

FPS are government managed shops where grains are sold at "subsidised prices." Hence they are evolving from time to time

Godowns → with "PAC" covers

⇓

proper infra structure → Both Buildings & manpower

⇓

Multiple resources ⇒ like kerosene, dal, sugar etc

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digitisation → KYC linkage, and Bio-metric authentication

One-nation and one ration ⇒ increase 'portability' and accessibility.
↓
any ration card holder across Indian can access these benefits.

Further need of transformation

1) more transparent ⇒ CCTV, online 'management information system (MIS)'

2) "GPS" tracking of vehicles

3) Regular audit and safety inspections.
'Shanta Kumar committee' reports must be followed to ensure "FPS" function to the needs of the society.

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3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lack of farm mechanisation and forward and backward linkages has always been an perennial problem for farmers in India.

But agritech startups can help in

(i) Farm productivity

1) Precision farming tools such as on time arrival of monsoon, crop selection, soil testing will enhance the productivity.

2) Increased efficiency in fertilizers like 'Nano-urea', phosphate reduce input cost

3) New farming methods like soil mulching, drone usage, flow farming will enhance productivity as well.

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(ii) Market Access

1). contract farming: will lead to more inputs like quality seeds, fertilizers & reduce need of high input cost 2) "Backward linkage"

2) Technology driven 'forward linkages' such as 'farm → fork' model of e-commerce platforms

3) connect with 'Big-corporates' to ensure proper supply chain.

So, we have to ensure that 'agri-startups' in India will lead to more productivity & market access and increase farmer income

(Ashok Dalwai)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digitization of land records means using "GIS tools" and drones to 'land map' and given them the rights to ~~get~~ ownership

Helps in effective implimentation of land records:

1) clears ownership rights with no duplicity

2) Reduce land litigation between farmers.

3) Ensures "Ease-of doing" business due to distribal land rights

4) "Ease of service delivery" ⇒ Due to interopera bility of data among various departments.

5) can raise the "transparency" in decision making.

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There are some ineffective things as well

1) improper usage of "drones" for land right recognition

2) Lack of training among officials to update digital records

3) Unified national portal is needed.

4) Time consuming process.

⇓

PM-SVAMITVA can address all these challenges without much effort, and hence is a significant step towards enhancing farmers income

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With 60% population b/w (15-59) years of age (UNFPA) and lesser dependency ratio, India is at cusp of demographic dividend.

However growth has to come from manufacturing led growth model:

1) absorb excess employment: due to higher 'employment elasticity' of manufacturing

2) Highly skilled service sector has less job-intensivity with "(23% workforce)"

3) agricultural sector is already over-burdened with "46% workforce"

4) more scope for job-intensive sectors like

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→ "Textile" manufacturing.

→ apparell manufacturing

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

But all is not well with manufacturing

1) Need for more funding

2) Lack of "skilled professionals" (China has it)

3) Technology needs augumentation.

measures needed
- → National semiconductor Mission
- → PM-suryamitra → 'provide green jobs'
- → SHG-Panchayat linkage for "Biofuel generation"
- → Urban MNREGA

Hence, we need more decentralized approach to manufacturing-led growth model to ensure its demographic dividend is fully repeat

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6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With 7,500 km of long Border, India stands at 7th in climate risk index.. Necessities the need for coastal resilience

Growing natural hazards from climate change
- → Intense cyclones
- → sea-level rise
- → soil alkalinity
- → agricultural runoff "Eutrophication".

Strengthening Indian coastal communities

1) Mangrove habitat restoration with double benefit of local populace livelihood needs
   (e.g.) MISHTI scheme

2) coastal wetlands restoration
   (e.g.) Amrit Dasohas.

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3) Saline embankments : to reduce the intensity of cyclone & other events

4) Giving focus to 'coral-reefs' which reduces "wave current intensity" & "coral reef initiative."

5) Disaster management drills => to ensure proper rehabilitate & recovery methods.

6) Sustainable fishing methods & Avoiding "Bobble trawling" => PM-Matsya Sampada Yojna

7) Community credit support => PM-KISAN extended to coastal communities as well

Hence, we need cooperation of 'coastal guards' and international demarcation of Border lines "(Katchatheevu island)" to ensure resilience in coastal communities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Green credit programme' is an initiative to fund and finance environmentally sustainable projects with long term impact.

It extends beyond carbon management

1) Encorporates carbon mitigation as well as adaptation mechanisms

2) Include 'power efficiency' in buildings across India.

3) Encourage sustainable solutions like

a) Animal rescue center at Jamnagar "VANTARA".

4) sustainable recycling of products.

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5) Proper solid waste management solutions

(a) Phytosid technology in Tirupati.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Various concerns in implementation.

1) No classification of projects based on impact parameters

2) mounting debt/GDP ration means low funds available at disposal.

3) less funding from "developed nations" through climate financing (climate Blackmailing)

4) Lack of technology and necessary skilling

additional measures
- → Increase scope of its credit
- → Ensure private participation "(PPP)"
- → supported by "World Bank"

To achieve 'Panchamrit goals' we need to make sure that these measures are implemented at scale

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8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NaVIC refers through "Navigation through Indian constellation"; developed by ISRO. With 8 satellite constellation system with "3" in geo-stationary and "5" in geo-synchronous orbits.

Need of NavIC when GPS already available

1) make in India / indigenous technology will ensure 'strategic autonomy'

2) flexibility to "local needs" and geographic terrains of India

3) functions upto 1500km into the Borders.

4) weather warning systems → which will

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wash local ships, through "Blue mapping" technology if any hazard will happen.

5) "Daily weather update" to local populace which "GPS" is unapable of.

6) Not prone to "cyber threats" and data theft from China/USA

7) 'Data localisation' is possible and we can enhance 'inter-operability' in the services.

8) Helps army, personnel and Navy, coast guard in disaster management for rapid deployment of "NDRF" during cyclones.

Hence Navic has a much bigger role in demonstration of indigenous manufacturing capability.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

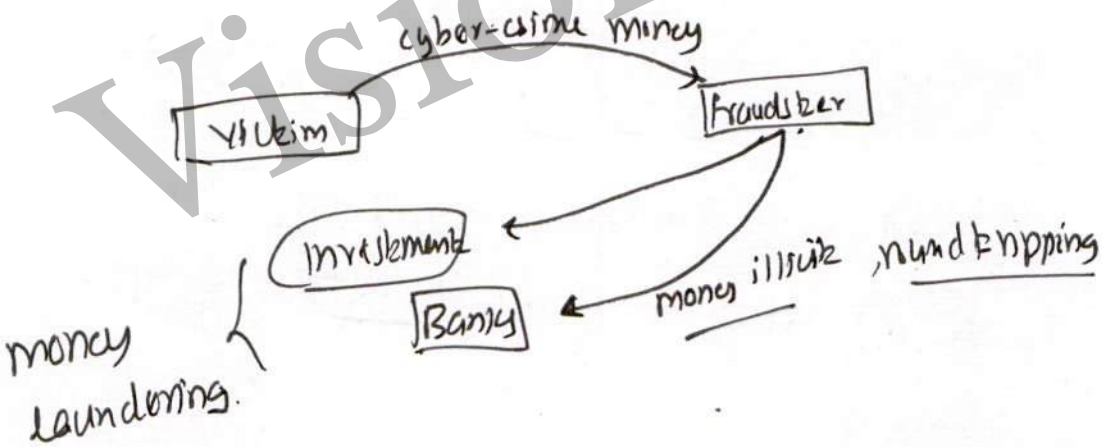
Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CERT-IN data says that 1 out of every 3 child is prone to cyber crime, & women are also more prone to cyber financial crime

But it emerged as new frontier of global money laundering:

1) "placing" illicit money into system.



Ex Ransomware attack on like (Nokpolya)" uses money to finance other crimes. or invest as white money leading to money laundering.

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Addressing the issue by government

1) Deploy 'AI-Digital' surveillance models to point & detect the 'patterns' which humans can't do

2) "Interoperability" between ministries like MoEITY + MoFinance + Ministry of S&Technology for technology sharing.

3) 'Zero-trust models' must be build to make system cyber-proof

4) Technology sharing from Israel, USA and other countries to enhance "domestic capability".

5) CERT-IN, must & Kerala's 'cyber Dome' project must be clubbed into

6) awareness → cybers (Telangana), & sheTeams.

As the fourth IR, handling cyber crimes is the biggest challenge for govt

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With army modernisation schemes and Defence capital acquisition programme working at full speed, technology absorption is happening at rapid scale.

Years of technology absorption
- → S-400 missile import (Russia)
- → USA - defence industrial corridors, & fighter jet engine manufacturing.
- → Israel → UAV, drones import.
- → France → rafale delivery.

Need for technology absorption

1) secure 'safer & peaceful' territorial integrity 2) china's ICBM at Doklam. need defence

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2) geopolitical: make India will ensure the 'strategic autonomy' of decision making.

3) Enhanced defence production would write (SIPRI data – India 2nd largest importer)

4) Defence export hub (e.g. Vietnam Brahmos missile deal.

Challenges India faces

1) Lack of autonomy and robust functions to "DRDO" => with red tapism

2) Lack of "Defence manufacturing corridor" in India

3) De-globalisation tendencies => reduce the scope for technology transfer.

Hence, with ICET agreement with USA, and Russian agreement, along with France must be implemented to achieve real "technology absorption".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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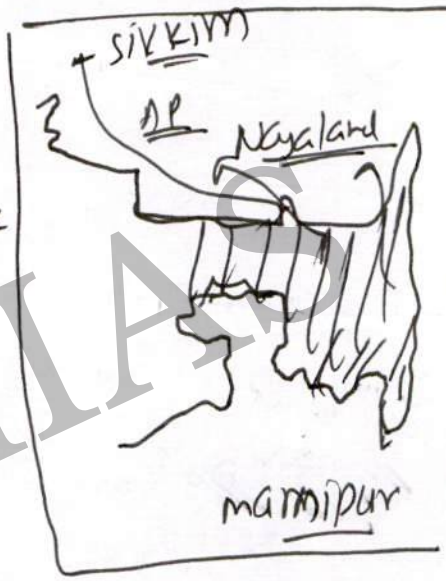
11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NER of India constitutes the ethnic states which are tribal hill autonomous areas with significant backwardness



There are many challenges faced in the development of trade & industries:

(*) structural challenges

1) historical neglection due to "Bengal resulation act under Britishers"

2) No proper infrastructure and connectivity"

3) geographically very difficult topography to build roads and railways

4) more prone to "disasters" (eg) Brahmaputra floods.

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(*) Functional Challenges

1). Ethnic clashes among various group will reduce the investor confidence like manipur crisis

2) Nearness to Borders' such as Bangladesh and 'mynmar' lead to refugee influx which hampers 'fair labour practices'

3) The federal issues between states and centre is often under tension.

Measures that have been taken

1) Connectivity → Trilateral highway of India, 'mynmar' and Thailand

2) Japan - 'overseas Development assistance' scheme to invest in assam

3) Energy investment → for coal and Natural gas in Arunachal pradesh.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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However there are infrastructure

→ No 'social cohesion'

→ Nagaland demanding for 'Nagalim'

→ Border clashes b/w states (eg Assam Brahmaputra.

Measures Needed

→ multi-modal connectivity
(eg) Inland waterways like Ganga - Brahmaputra

→ Bharatmala, ropeway connectivity infrastructure

→ international cooperation like Kolkata - Sittawe port - Imphal) connectivity

NE has the significant potential to become the growth engine of the country. Hence it must not be neglected in the dream of "$ 5 trillion economy".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IPCC report says. We are already on the verge of breaching the "1.5°C" limit.. And NITI aayog CWMI says 60% cities and 50 Lakhs population ~~say~~ faces water stress levels.

In this background micro-irrigation system can contribute to sustainable agriprackices

micro-irrigation ⇒ regular and timely applicati on of water that is needed rather than flooding the field.

1) Increases water efficiency by "30%". where present crops like rice, wheat are water intensive.

2) Reduce "soil alkalinity", because seepage of

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water is decreased into ground.

3) Reduced 'ground water intake' & recharse will cause reduced 'water pollution'

4) Important for semi-arid and arid crops like millets for proper productivity

5) Different 'Micro-irrigation systems'
- Drip irrigation system
- Root irrigation
- Sprinkler method

6) Reduces the farmer's electricity Bill as well, due to less water pumping.

7) Renewable energy push through "solar pumps.

8) integrating technology becomes easier with micro-irrigation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Some good practices and case-studies

1) Israel's 'micro-irrigation' is best ⇒ with UP govt making an agreement with the Israel govt for technology transfer

2) UAE's water efficiency system transfer under ~~CEPA~~ (CEPA) comprehensive agreement.

3) "Millets" like ragi, Bajra, Jowar must be enhanced to reduced water intensive crops

4) "MSP" which is skewed must be made more profitable for millet products.

With India being the most populous nation and food pressure outs to increase, we need more robust "micro-~~cost~~ irrigation" schemes across India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian railways is the 4th largest in the world in terms of 'operational length' and density of lanes." Freight transportation" is the movement of goods and services through trains

issues pertaining

- NO last mile connectivity
  - Eg North East
- NO cold storage facility
  - Eg Reduce shelf life
- Poor safety measures"
  - Eg Kanchanjunga rail accident
- NO regular "audit" and transparent mechanisms
- NO "multi-modal" connectivity..

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Strategies that can be adopted

(i) Structural

1) 'PM-Gati Shakti Yojana' to increase the multi-modal logistics hub connectivity

2) 'National - logistics policy' for clear guidelines and inter-operability among states

3) 'Railway safety commissioner' must have more powers

4) 'PM-KISAN' rail scheme to connect important states and manufacturing hubs.

(ii) Functional

1) Proper rest for train 'loco pilots' to ensure safety

2) Increase 'cold-storage' facilities through "PPP-mode"

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3) local manufacturing of railways tracks and considers.

Best practices

→ China's multi-modal connectivity must be ~~expa~~ looked into. by India

→ Russia's connectivity is also well integrated across task East (Siberia).

To achieve developed nation status, Indian railways plays a significant role to ensure well-knit "integration" and connectivity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Renewable energy sector constitutes solar, wind, geo-thermal, and hydropower projects.

Impressive strides in Renewable energy

- Increase share to "23%" of total power production
- already achieved "emission intensity" NDC targets of 30 Billion tonnes / GDP by 2024
- solar addition more than double to around "60GW"
- Gobar gas and "Bio-fuel" generation also has 1% contribution.
- ~~Nuc~~ Nuclear sector is => 2% overall

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reasons

(i) International

a) Paris agreement goals of "NDC" to achieve significant "NDC" renewable energy share

b) COP26 India's Panchamrit plans
- ↳ reduce emission intensity by 45%
- ↳ Net zero by 2070
- ↳ Increase renewable energy share by 50% by 2030.

(ii) National

a) Climate adaptation and mitigation based development through
- eg NDMA, guidelines.

b) institutions
- → central electricity authority
- → solar corporation National "(PSU)"

c) National wind policy

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(d) Solar policies → "Surya mitra"
→ "National solar mission"
→ PM-KUSUM

(e) "National hydrogen mission" → to increase share of green hydrogen, will decrease emission intensity by (30 Billion tonnes) 2030.

Bottlenecks → lack of local manufacturers of solar power, "wind turbines"
→ Need of "state laws" in line with national targets.

Solutions → Mission LiFE, to reduce power usage.
→ Panchamrit goals "updation".

India with '3rd' in climate vulnerability index, need significant investment in renewables while phasing down coal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer ih 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ever since the dawn of "Green revolution" since 1960s, the rampank usage of fertilizers and pesticides is one rise to India leading to significant agricultural runoff combined with flood irrigation.

$\boxed{\text{Agri runoff} \Rightarrow \text{environmental pollution}}$

1) water pollution: By N_2 or x chemicals which raises COD and BOD levels in the water

2) Increases "algal boom" through "eutrophi-cation."

3) Will cause death of fish and other 'Benthic organisms' due to lack of "O_2"

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4) will cause 'sedimentation' and will excerbate the process of soil desertification of which 70% of India prone to (UNCCD).

5) coastal pollution => causes "coral-Bleaching" due to excessive sedimentation

6) Affects 'mangroves' which acts as "water recycling" plants for rivers run-off.

Measures to be taken

1) National mission on organic farming → Paramparagat Krishi Vikas yojanjan expansion

2) Integrated farming practices to reduce soil alkanalinity

3) Zero-Budget "natural farming" to raise the level of soil nutrition

4) government must supply certified

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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organic fertilizers through Farmers centres

5) connect "Industry → farmers" for better technology transfer

6) "National surveillance on Pesticides" through AI will surely increase the efficiency of pesticide application ⇒ "Precision farming"

Best practices → "Agro-forestry" along canvery rives led to reduced runoff and higher income.

→ "Sikkim" → the "organic states" with very less runoff.

With agriculture threatened by the ever-evolving climate change. We need to make agriculture more climate resilient and environmental friendly.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(ECC).

'Ecological carrying capacity is the maximum capacity of the 'Natural Ecology" system which can recycle the needs of the biotic living organisms.

eg Growing tourism through 'Chardam' yatra in Uttarakhand, has breached its ECC.

It has led to significant man-made disasters

1) 'Landslides' due to development projects"

eg Wayand district

2) 'Glacial lake outburst flood'

with increase vulnerability eg Himachal pradesh

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3) Flash floods: due to valley occupation by citizens and people

eg Uttarakhand 2018.

4) water-scarcity in himalayan regions is exacerbated due to faster watershed.

5) Land subsidence eg Joshimath

Measures to mitigate & sustainable tourism

1) Land slope stabilization methods like "vetiver system" for "Kerala railways"

2) more sustainable solid-waste management practices eg Indore

3) reduce illegal quarrying, mining in the "Ecological sensitive areas"

eg Kerala's silverline project

4) Natural hazard mapping for → Landslides, Floods

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6) Eco-tourism principles → recyclable bags
→ avoid plastics

7) Government measures such as
"Chardham" roads sustainability
literal of "5-7m" road width as per
(SC) guidelines

Committees
→ Madhav Gadgil → avoid development in eco-sensitive areas.
→ Kasturiranjan committee on eco-tourism principles.

While it is imperative to boost tourism due to jobs, we need sustainable eco-tourism principles to ensure "ECC" of pristine eco-system is not breached

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Superconductors" (SC) are special type of material which offer "zero resistivity" and perfectly repel off magnetic field inside (meissner effect). at low temperatures.

Types
- Soft => mercury (Hg) at 4.2K
- Hard => doped Hg | Al_2P_3

Fuel innovation in science and technology

1) Will transform the "magnetic levitations" trains more affordable Bullet train underground of Tesla

2) Will create breakthrough to sustain that 'SC' state at higher temperatures

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which are hard to produce

3) 'wattless and idle currents' can be transformed through grids without power losses due to resistance

4) Will spur the 'semi-conductor' industry as well.

5) (SC) are used in the study of "thermodynamic state' at low temperature.

6) variation of resistivity, specific heat of matter and "entropy" is a new domain at low temperature, particularly "(SC)".

7) scope for "Doping" (adding impurity to increase the functional property of the super-conductors.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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8) shipment hubs and posts : use 'electro-magnets'

for container shipment, if (SC) are use, we save lot of electricity supply through wattless current.

measures needed
- more spending of "R&D" 2-3%.
- Technology transfer agreements
- more expert material needs to be explored. (MSF)

Due to significant impact and scope for innovation, the field of super-conductor in "solid state physics" is gaining the traction

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IPRs are the ownership rights of an innovation, creation, etc., as the real & authentic owner

IPR in India
- trademarks act
- IPR, act.
- copyrights act, 1957
- PP & FR act

But numerous challenges hamper commercialisation:

(a) Enforcement

1> "Delay in grating" IPR's. (e.g.) In India it takes around "6-month" to grant IPR

2> Duplication of research projects is an issue

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3) No central enforcement agency to cover all IPRs

(b) Regulatory

1) No penal mechanism / body to oversee the smooth "IPR regime"

2) No central laws to deal with it

3) corruption norms

(c) administrative challenges

1) Bureaucratic apath: frondent delays in grating IPRs

2) college administration partisanship towards some "students"

3) No 'regional benches' to grant IPRs

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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We need methods like

1) Increase "R&D" spendings to increase the IPR standards in India.

2) Learn from other countries like US, China, S. Korea which has robust IPR regime in the world.

3) Seek "WIPO" guidelines in framing comprehensive laws

4) More autonomy to educational institutions in granting IPRs.

To become a manufacturing & make-in India hub, strong academia-industry collaboration is paramount. In that scenario IPR plays a critical role

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19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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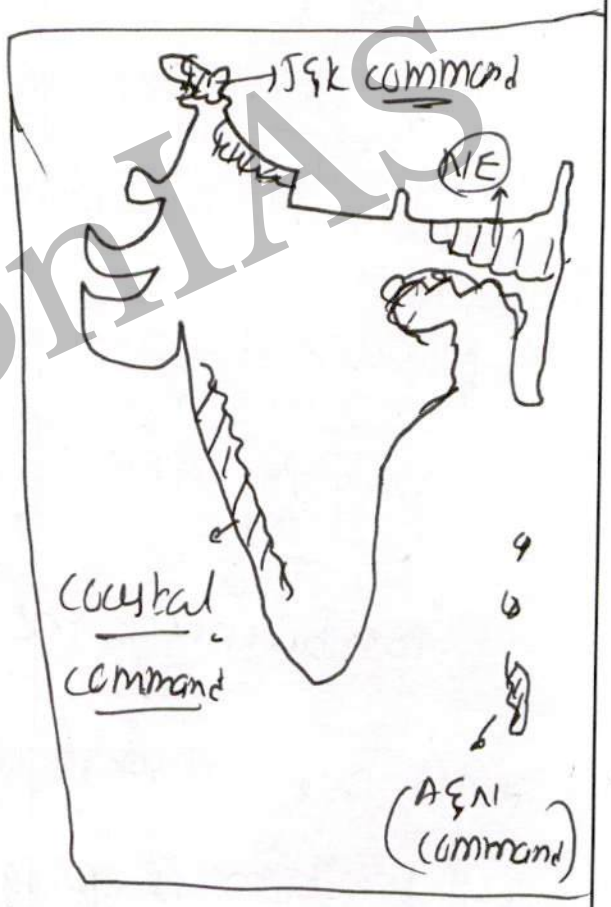
(ITC)

'Integrated theatre commands' refers to the 'unified tri-service' for a particular zone based on the geographic needs the place.



Challenges of the ITC

- Lack of unified "inter-operability" of resources
- Need for legal reforms to ensure that tri-services function cohesively
- Lack of "unified training methods" that will make it less combat ready

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→ varied geographical characteristics of India.

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How ITC lead to greater manpower rationalisation

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1) "single command under" "CDS" (chief of defence staff. ⇒ increases 'responsiveness'

CDS → Army, Navy, airforce

⇒ efficient logistics due to interoperability of resources such as helicopters of airforce by army in distant states

3) 'more efficient operation' particularly cross Border terrorism

(eg) Assam rifles was inducted into 'JEK' counter terrorism operation.

4) more 'accountability' due to single command for a region.

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But there are some functional issues as mentioned above such as:

1) duplication of efforts.

2) Reducing the "accountability" among army and navy chief.

3) Scope of "centralization tendency" & no scope for decentralization.

Hence along with integrated theaterisation, we need more flexibility in "decision making" and inter-service coordination.

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20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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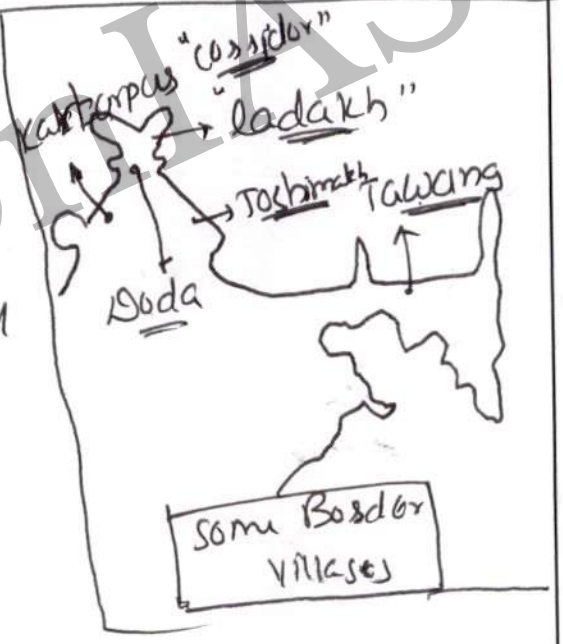
Border villages plays a significant role towards ensuring "territorial integrity" and and also ensure geographical continuity.

Border village facilities enhances Border security

1) National troops will move effectively through well developed roads
eg Atal tunnel.



2) local intelligence gathering for infiltration & safe hiding places
eg Doda in Jammu & Kashmir.

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3) Actual first line of defence against infiltrations

4) "helps troops" during disaster management.

5) Identify enemy nation targets from Border villages (eg) chushul

6) supplies food, water and basic aid during operational raids for soldiers.

measures taken by the government

1) "Border village development programme" for integrated holistic progress.

2) connectivity roads (eg) Daulat Beg-oldie road.

3) Disaster management act, 2005 → special reference to "Border villages".

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4) "security + local people" ⇒ mission "maitri"

- to ensure safety and security of the areas.

Bottlenecks
- → lack of trust among local population.
- → excess development lead to breaching ecological carrying capacity. (Uttarakhand)
- → Human rights abuse by ~~polit~~ army personel
  - ⇒ Assam rifles in AFSPA.

Way forward
- ⇒ confidence Building measures
  - "village defence guards"
- ⇒ regular ~~dev~~ training and safe spy network.

To achieve Borders security, we need the cooperation of local community more than any-one.

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